

that, through his influence, the disabilities of the old Board had been removed.

The bill passed its final reading.

A bill requiring the Trustees of the University to reside in the counties for which they may be chosen hereafter, passed its third reading.

A message was received from the House transmitting a bill for the relief of H. B. Guthrie, late Sheriff of Orange county.—[This bill allows the late Sheriff until January, 1869, to collect and pay in back taxes.]

On motion of Mr. Etheridge, it passed its second reading, under a suspension of the rules.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

[During the morning proceedings, Mr. Wynne rose to a question of privilege. He alluded to a note in the *Sentinel* report of proceedings. He did not know from the reporter, who "wept"—himself or the grammar. He did not see the reporter weep, and he (Mr. W.) didn't weep. If he wept, he had been misrepresented. He knew the Senior Editor of the *Sentinel*, and had the highest regard and esteem for him, and felt sure that he would not misrepresent him. He did not object to the official report, but to the "note." It was that which misrepresented him.]

Mr. W. gave a Jeremiah speech (said Mr. W.) let the reporter report "Jeremiah," and not him."

Candler argued in support of Mr. Argos amendment. He did not think 10 days notice sufficient in every case, and certainly not in remote counties. He moved to lay the whole matter upon the table.

Gunter called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and the roll being called, resulted in the adoption of the motion by a vote of yeas 42, nays 35.

A message was read from the Senate, concerning in the resolution to select a site for a State Penitentiary.

SATURDAY, July 25, 1868.

Mr. Sinclair called up his resolution in regard to the employment of another Clerk. He said it was essentially necessary that they should have an Assistant Reading Clerk, as the present one could not be fully understood. His enunciation was so imperfect, and his inability to read with any degree of accuracy, the different hand-writings presented at the desk, so great that the Principal Clerk and the Speaker were occupied a greater part of their time in reading for him. Therefore, he offered the resolution in order to facilitate business, and moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Smith, of Alleghany, opposed the resolution, as it would materially increase the expenses of the session, and called for the yeas and nays upon its passage.

The roll was called, and the resolution was lost by a vote of yeas 4, nays 50.

By Mr. Ellis: A resolution to hold afternoon sessions after Monday next, which after some discussion, was adopted.

Downing arose to a question of privilege. He said that in the debate which occurred upon the passage of the bill to provide for the installation of officers, he had read to the House an extract from a letter written to him by a Republican friend from his county, in which his correspondent had attributed to the Conservative party the fixed determination to resist the authority of the existing government. He now held in his hand a letter from D. A. Covington, of his county, which branded the assertion of his correspondent as vilely false, and denied any intention on the part of the Conservative party, to hinder or obstruct the enforcement of the law.

(Downing) asked permission to read the letter.

Consent being given, he then proceeded to read the letter, when

Mr. Ellis moved to spread this letter on the Journal.

After some display of malignity and of lack of sense, by an individual member of the Ashworth, from Randolph county,

Foster, (c. b.) moved to lay the motion on the table, and the motion prevailed.

A message was received from the Senate, refusing to concur in the report of the Committee on *per diem*.

By Sykes, (negro). A resolution allowing *per diem* to one J. J. Sawyer, employed as Euroling clerk before the election of the regular one. Lied over.

CALENDAR.

Senate bill No. 39, extending the time for the registering of grants, deeds, and powers of attorney, for one year, passed its final reading. (The provisions of the bill do not apply to the registering of contracts, deeds of trust and marriage contracts.)

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Mr. Bowman moved to place the bill referred by the Code Commissioners, entitled "An act concerning the government of counties," upon the Calendar. Carried.

House bill No. 32, giving to Medical Colleges in this State power to dissect bodies, together with the report of the committee to whom it was referred, was taken up and read, with amendments.

The amendments reported by the committee were adopted.

Foster (c. b.) moved to further amend by inserting after the word "dissect," the words "dissect and embalm."

Mr. Sinclair suggested that this country was not Egypt, (very much like it, Mr. S.) and that the Medical Schools of the United States very seldom engaged in the *Humanum trade*.

Foster rebuked by an allusion to some people who desired to ride upon the backs of both parties into office.

After some further bickering, the amendment was put and lost, and the bill passed its several readings, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Harris, of Wake, negro, from the Committee on Proprieties and Grievances, (by consent) submitted a report recommending the adoption of the resolution in favor of H. B. Guthrie, late Sheriff of Orange county.

Mr. Bowman moved to suspend the rules and adopt; which, after some colloquy, prevailed, and the resolution was adopted.

Morris, negro, gave notice for Seymour, that (he) Seymour would, at some future day, introduce a bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic Fire Engine Company, in Newbern.

By —: A bill to repeal an act entitled "An act to appoint a tax collector for the county of Wayne." Referred.

Stevens moved to suspend the rules, in order to consider the bill introduced by himself to change the time required for notice in contested elections, from 30 to 10 days.

The motion was put and lost, from the fact that a quorum did not vote, when

The Chair ordered a call of the House.

The Clerk called the roll and 71 members answered to their names.

Hodgin called up the bill to provide for the filling of vacancies occurring in offices provided for in Art. 7 of the Constitution of the State.

The bill was taken up and passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Pon renewed the motion of Stevens. The motion was put and the bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Sinclair wished to know if the bill was retro-active in its operation.

Mr. Argos stated that he would support the bill if it were not so.

Mr. Pon said that the bill, in his opinion, could not have any retrospective tendency, and proceeded to draw a nice distinction between "remedy and right." He thought the bill, even if applied to elections already held, would infringe upon no article in the Constitution.

Mr. Argos moved to amend so as to restrict the operation of the bill to future elections.

Mr. Sinclair agreed with Mr. Argos. Foster (c. b.) could not see any retro-active qualities in the bill.

Mr. Argos made an argument against the bill in its present shape, in which he quoted Chancellor Kent's definition of an *ex post facto* law, which was applicable in every sense to the subject under discussion, and in conclusion stated that if his amendment, restricting the operation of the bill, was adopted, he would support it.

Mr. Jarvis said that the objects of the bill were too palpable for discussion, and there was no questioning the fact that it was intended for the express purpose of unseating the gentleman from Camden (Mr. Forester), in whose case there had been found the thirty days difficulty in the Iredell Code which difficultly unquestionably originated that bill. For if this is not true, why not adopt Mr. Argos' amendment? Mr. Jarvis then, in a searching and effective argument, proceeded to lay bare the contemptible motives which prompted the measure.

Several Radicals arose and disavowed the motive charged by Mr. Jarvis, but Mr. Jarvis cut the matter short by stating that he heard a Republican, prominently connected with the bill, express such motives as had attributed to them.

Candler argued in support of Mr. Argos' amendment. He did not think 10 days notice sufficient in every case, and certainly not in remote counties. He moved to lay the whole matter upon the table.

Gunter called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and the roll being called, resulted in the adoption of the motion by a vote of yeas 42, nays 35.

A message was read from the Senate, concerning in the resolution to select a site for a State Penitentiary.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

We direct attention to the letter elsewhere from Davidson College. The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 24th of September. We are glad to know that the prospects of this College are very flattering, and that it is rapidly becoming the most important institution of learning in the State.

Chicago.

The SEYMOUR and BLAIR ratification meeting in Chicago drew together the largest assemblage of people ever seen in that city. The number is estimated at forty thousand. Each Ward in the city turned out with torchlights, cannon were fired, bands furnished music, and addresses were made by eloquent speakers. It seems that the foreign element of that great city is most enthusiastic. The Jews are unanimously opposed to GRANT, and COLFAX is objectionable to all of those voters by his "Know-Nothing" record. It is believed that this once great headquarters of Radicalism will give a large Democratic majority.

Peace!

"Let us have peace," says GRANT, while presenting the bayonet to the hearts of eight million of his fellow-citizens. The people demand how is this peace to be established? "Peace reigns in Warsaw," suggests the gallant BLAIR, was the deceptive announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "Peace, peace," repeats the malignant Holden, while asking arms for his hired assassins. Again suggests BLAIR, "The Empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte, when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword. Indeed, how true it is, that the peace which GRANT and his party invites us to is the peace of despotism and death.

May Almighty God give us the wisdom to carry out our purposes, to give every State of the Union the blessings of peace, "good-will and paternal affection," says that sterling patriot, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

"Let us have peace," says GRANT, as he demands another cigar, in answer to all inquiries from a suffering people, his conclusions, as well as his reasons, vanishing in smoke.

In the spirit of GEORGE WASHINGTON "and of the Patriots of the Revolution, "let us take steps to reinaugurate our Government, to start it once again on its course of greatness and prosperity," answers the Christian statesman, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Here we have the issue in a nut-shell.—Judge you between them.

More usurpations—Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

We called attention a few days ago to the fact that the man "who writes himself Governor" had appointed L'EWELLIN G ESTES, who professes to call New Hanover his home, CURTIS H. BRODGEN, of Wayne, and JOSEPH W. CAUNON, whom we cannot exactly locate, Directors of the WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY. We supposed, as a matter of course, these appointments were to take effect, and these parties were to be inducted at or after the next regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and therefore forbore, at that time, any comment on the gross outrage, alike as regards the interests of the Company and the feelings of the parties now filling these positions as State Directors, involved in these appointments. We now learn that the appointees are to be inducted into office forthwith by authority of usurped power on the part of "Governor" Holden, and it is proper that the Stockholders of this road and the people of the State should be advised as to the character and extent of this assumption of power.

In the first place, let us look at the present and prospective Director from this city. MR. EDWARD KIDDER, for some years past, has been the State Director from Wilmington, and he is now removed to make room for L. G. ESTES. Contrast the respective characters and claims to this appointment. Mr. KIDDER is a gentleman of the highest social and business character, and commands the respect of all; for more than forty years a resident of Wilmington, he is among the largest property holders in our city, and thoroughly identified with its interests and prosperity; of sound judgment, and possessing financially and otherwise that sort of information which Directors of so important a work ought to have. Added to these qualifications he has a large pecuniary interest in this corporation. In thus endorsing Mr. KIDDER's qualifications we cannot be accused of partisanship. This gentleman is no politician, and in no sense of the word agreeing with us on political subjects.

How is it with L. G. ESTES? It is more than a wanton waste of time and space to show those who know him that he is, in every respect, the opposite of Mr. KIDDER, when his claims, or, rather, want of claims, to such an appointment are being considered. We have no disposition, nor is there the least necessity, to pursue this branch of the shameful disregard of the true interests of this Company which is involved in this appointment.

It is, indeed, fortunate for the people of this State, in view of the recent declarations and acts of this man "who writes himself Governor," that the Courts of the State are open to their complaints; and it is especially fortunate for them that the Constitution of the United States, though most shamefully violated by a Radical Congress, has not been altogether abrogated and annulled. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company is a corporation created and existing by virtue of the laws of North Carolina, and the Supreme Court

mandatory remarks, are published from the speeches of Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in the Chicago Radical Convention, who seized the forts on the Georgia coast, before HAMPTON and FORREST had left their farms, and who were, indeed, called out by this advanced action of the warlike Governor; who also founded the celebrated Andersonville prison, on account of which the Radicals have executed one man, and have threatened many others. These same papers have many goodly words for Holden, the foremost disunionist in North Carolina, and who voted for and signed the ordinance which declared the secession of the State, and pledged to the soldiers induced to volunteer, "the last man and the last dollar," to make good their fight. Yet, VANCE and PERKINS, who did all in their power to preserve the Union, who held back until all hope of reconciliation was gone, are denounced as most dangerous rebels, and their very presence in New York is convincing evidence of the revolutionary character of the Convention, and proof of the warlike designs of the Democratic party.

We are forcibly reminded by these arguments of the Radicals of the reply of one of their party, in attempting to persuade a rather conscientious member to vote for a certain candidate whose character was none the best. "He is a great rascal," indignantly proposed the friend. "Ah! but he is our rascal," was the significant rejoinder. Brown, Holden, Wickham, Rodman, et al omne genus, are great rebels, to be sure, but, then, they are Radical rebels, and this fact makes them all right, worthy to be taken into hearty fellowship with the most orthodox loyalist.

State Penitentiary.

We direct attention to the communication on this subject elsewhere. It is written by an eminent gentleman, who has given the subject much consideration. Beyond question the place suggested is the best location for the Penitentiary. Not only all the essentials necessary for building purposes are to be had in abundance, but its establishment there will do more to develop the great mineral wealth of that section and bring it to earlier notice than anything else which the State, in its present crippled financial condition, can do. By the establishment of the Penitentiary in the Coal and Iron regions of Chatham county, the State would not only benefit itself immediately and directly, but would lay the foundation for the future wealth of that section.

Seven of the ten Directors of this corporation are appointed by the individual stockholders, the other three by the Board of Internal Improvements; and it matters not by whom they are appointed Directors, their qualifications, the terms for which they hold, and the mode of electing successors, in the event of a vacancy arising from any cause, is fixed by the laws incorporating the Company, and have become charter'd, secured by the Constitution of the United States, and thank Heaven, no Radical Convention, or Legislature, or Governor can touch them. It is manifest, therefore, that the appointments referred to, so far as it is intended that the appointees should act prior to the November meeting, are simply idle and void.

But let us look a little further into the question of power in this connection. Section Five of Article Fourteen of the new, so-called, Constitution of North Carolina, contains the provisions which it is claimed confer omnipotence on the man "who writes himself Governor" in all matter-connected with persons holding any office appointment in this State. This section was, without doubt, drafted by Holden himself. It is pregnant with that cunning and malevolent vindictiveness which characterizes the man, and was especially intended to confer the power of dealing out his revenge on every decent man holding an office in this State. This section reads as follows:

"In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers in this State, whether elected or appointed by the Governor, shall hold their offices until such appointments are made by the Governor, or, if the office is elective, until their successors shall have been chosen and duly qualified according to the provisions of this Constitution."

Is the case we are considering embraced within the provisions of this section? Was it ever before heard of, or could it have been dreamed by the most astute of the recent Radical Convention, that a Director of a private corporation was "an officer (of) or in this State"? But even admitting that such a supposition was entertained by the Convention, when this section was adopted, in which category is a Director of this Company to be classed—was he "heretofore elected" or was he "appointed by the Governor"? It is very certain he was not appointed by the Governor, for Governor WOODRUFF had no power to make such an appointment, and, unlike the man who now "writes himself Governor," he did not assume powers not belonging to his office. The present Directors of this Company were appointed or elected by the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements, and if it is pretended they are embraced in either class of "officers" referred to in this section, it is manifest no Governor of this State, *per se*, has any power to remove or appoint a successor by virtue of the drag-net which was intended to be spread by this iniquitous section. These Directors hold "until their successors have been chosen and duly qualified," even were they within the scope of this section.

It is demonstrated, then, in the first place, that the Convention had no power over these Directors, and secondly, if the Convention had this power, it has not, by the so-called Constitution, delegated to the man calling himself Governor, the right to do what he is arrogantly assuming to do.

The greedy and indecent haste to clutch every office and appointment in our State which has manifested itself during the past three or four weeks, is perfectly nauseating to every decent man, and the startling assumptions of power on the part of W. W. Holden during that time, should be promptly exposed and rebuked, if we would avoid a despotism more humiliating and degrading than that by which District No. 2 has for the past two years been afflicted. Even General CANBY, with Congress and the military to back him, never assumed the despotic powers which this, our Caesar, arrogates.

Our Rebels.

The air of assumed indignation with which the Radical presses speak of such distinguished gentlemen and soldiers as WADE HAMILTON and FORREST, for presuming to represent their people and State in the National Democratic Convention is most amusing and ridiculous, when in the very next paragraph extracts, with com-

And yet no surcease in the work of malignity—not stopping to reflect in the presence of death, upon the wickedness of human malice, and on yesterday morning, just after the funeral exercises in the Senate were over (it I may so designate the proceedings on the occasion), a Radical member, Yankee COOK, from Johnston, actually proclaimed that "there would be a caucus of the Radical party at 8 o'clock that evening!"

The caucus was held last night. It is understood that it was convened for the purpose of consultation on the military question. Of course I am unable to say what were the conclusions arrived at, if any, but the rumor prevails that Holden's infamous scheme is to be slightly modified, so as to relieve it of some of its expensiveness only. I may be mistaken in my prognostication; I hope that I am, but I predict that these crazy, blind and fanatical malignants will mature and adopt a "Force Bill," which will set the whole State by the ears and involve our people in strife and bloodshed. Their foolish hate for the negroes, and their very presence in New York is convincing evidence of the revolutionary character of the Convention, and proof of the warlike designs of the Democratic party.

We are forcibly reminded by these arguments of the Radicals of the reply of one of their party, in attempting to persuade a rather conscientious member to vote for a certain candidate whose character was none the best. "He is a great rascal,"

indignantly proposed the friend. "Ah! but he is our rascal," was the significant rejoinder.

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to be sure, but, then, they are Radical rebels,

and this fact makes them all right, worthy to be taken into hearty fellowship with the most orthodox loyalist.

As above intimated, the Municipal Bill for negroizing our towns and cities is a law. So, also, is the equally shameful and unconstitutional "act to provide for filling vacancies in county offices," and the third in the triumvirate of infamy, viz: the bill to provide for the filling of vacancies occurring in the offices provided for in Art. VII of the Constitution. The first of these you have already published; the second excludes from office, after an investigation of the facts before the County Commissioners, every officer elect in the State who is banned by the Howard Amendment, and authorizing Holden to fill the vacancies; and the third gives the same man power to fill vacancies on the Boards of County Commissioners, &c. So that you will perceive, at a glance, that the North Carolina Brownlow is invested with dictatorial and despotic power—powers which he will use to the humiliation and degradation of the race which he hates, because it knows him and refused to elevate him to station, political and social, for which, as the sequel proves, he is so utterly unfit.

Where is our r'-dress, in the midst of such evils, actual and potential? It lies in the hands of prudence, but, at the same time, inquiring determination not to be bullied by carpet-baggers, scalawags or negroes. It lies above all in the energy and thorough organization of our forces, and to succeed in success in the Presidential election. We must carry North Carolina—not so much because the vote of the State will be needed in the Electoral College, but because we must show these beasts of prey here at home, that we are still their masters! The Hon. Bedford Brown—that noble old Roman—is in the city. Of course he will not be permitted to take his seat in the Senate. Great Heavens! That negroes and Yankees, adventurers, like Colgrove, Cook, Luffin, Rich, Sweet, &c., should be able to keep from his lawful seat in the Senate of North Carolina a man like Mr. Brown, who has adorned the annals of the State and done distinguished service in the Federal Council! He who can persuade me that such a state of things is to last, let me first convince me that nature ever reverses the laws imposed upon it by the Creator in the beginning! It is some consolation, although Mr. Brown is excluded, to know that we still have such gallant and able champions of the Right in the Senate as Judge Osborn and Mr. Robbins. The Radical pugnacious look small and feel small in their presence. They are conscious of their insignificance, and this fact but enlarges the pismire of the scene of their disgrace.

The other matter to which I refer is the fondness of Gov. Holden for that charity which begins at home, and that philanthropy which provides first for the use of ones own household. Policy would have dictated to the Governor the propriety of showing contentment with his own high position. This, however, he did not do. His son, a youth adulated to poetry, selected, was made Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the friends of the principles set forth by said Convention we pledge our support to its nominees for President and Vice-President—Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair.

Let us now see what the results of the

action of the Chair appoint fifty (50) delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh on the 15th August next.

Accept without hesitation the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give your and the committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have con-

veyed to me the desire of the Committee.

I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce.

My opinion upon all of the questions which

concern the great object of our cause have been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them.

I leave upon which the contest turns, and cannot be obscured or dimmed by the palpitations of our adversaries—they all resolve themselves into the old and ever-recurring struggle of a few men to avert the political power of the nation. This is a struggle, under every conceivable circumstance, between the friends and opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a shape so open and daring as in this contest. The adversaries of the Convention, and the supporters of the Committee, are in the grip of the same language of the Convention, and the same

despotic and military despotism in ten of the states of the Union have taken from the President the power of electing him by the supreme law, and have deprived the general public of the right of trial by jury, and the grand jury, the right of habeas corpus—shields of safety for every citizen, and when have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and when have been taken away from us? And where is their posterity forever in the imminent peril of a military despotism in ten of the states of the Union?

Which, on motion of B. D. Ford, were

unanimously adopted.

Able speeches were made by the Chairman of the meeting, and Colonel A. A. McKey, of Sampson, who was invited to speak.

COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—T. S. Kenan, J. D. Southerland, J. A. McArthur, W. H. Williams and Dr. L. Hussey.

District Committee—J. F. Shiner, I-ham R. Fulton, H. B. Hurst, D. W. Blount and Joe B. Oliver.

Wolfscape—D. K. Kornegay, Joel Loftin, Calvin Jernigan, Joe A. Shine and John H. Loftin.

Alberton's—Jas. W. Davis, Lewis Outlaw, W. H. Grady, Lewis Grady and Grady Outlaw.

Smith's—John R. Miller, Blaney Wilson, John Smith, Jr., John Maxwell and Jacob Davis.

Davis'—J. G. Branch, Lewis Herring, Dr. C. Hill, William Kornegay and Ben Withington.

Halesville—Capt. A. J. Brown, S. D. Farrion, G. L. Smith, J. M. Chasten and Eustace Judge.

Cypress Creek—H. G. Maxwell, Jacob James, Owen Burton, G. W. Bradham and Thomas Lanier.

Island Creek—J. E. Fussell, Capt. J. C. McMillan, T. J. Carr, James Cavenaugh and W. J. Bone.

Rockfish—W. R. Ward, Bizzell Johnson, S. A. Williams, J. W. Boney and George Ward.

Magnolia—Dr. M. K. Devane, L. A. Meriman, J. G. Stokes, J. W. Swinson and A. M. Robinson.

Warsaw—A. M. Faison, Wm. Boyett, D. G. Morrisey, Dr. M. Moore and G. W. Middleston.

Kenansville—J. B. Carr, A. F. Williams, G. W. Carroll, J. B. Sonnerland and W. G. Gillespie.

The names of Delegates to the State Convention will appear hereafter.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN D. STANFORD, Chairman.

GEO. W. CARROLL, Secretary.

D. M. MCINTIRE, Secretary.

For the Journal.

State Penitentiary.

Raleigh, July 17, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—I do not doubt that a Penitentiary will be established during this session. Where should it be located?

If located at Raleigh or other town, steam

power, fuel, and a supply of iron and coal

must be a heavy expense. The State owns

at Lockville, on Deep River, a water power

sufficient to drive any machinery—with

a substantial dam, and the machinery of

two small steam-boats sufficient to navigate

the river between Lockville and Egypt.

The locks and dams between Lockville

and Egypt require little repairs; sandstone, such as was used to build the

lock at Lockville, abounds on the banks of

the river, every way suited for the buildings required for a Penitentiary, which

could be boated down on the river. The Chat-

ham R. R. is graded to near Lockville,

and the road